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Philadelphia, Thursday, June 27, 1918

STILL ROBBING THE MINES

PRANCIS A. LEWIS, the local coal administrator, says that 134,000 tons of coal less than the normal requirements has been shipped to this city within the last three months. We need a minimum of 233,000 tons a month, but we received only 216,000 tons in April, 199,000 tons in May and the prospect is that the total for June will not exceed 150,000 tons.

Yet the drafting of the anthracite miners continues. A thousand of them are to be called to the colors today and virtually every mine is short of help.

Why in the name of common sense does not some one but a stop to this drafting of the miners? We might as well draft expert shipbuilders. But the crippling of the mines continues and no one at Washington seems to be able or willing to pre-

There wasn't a bit of wind in Italy's big blow. It was all fist.

STOP DICKERING WITH TURKEY

THE State Department is pressing for an explanation from Turkey of the eacking by Turkish troops of the American hospital at Tabriz, Persia, and the forcible seizure of the American consulate. The Administration is said to be in no mood to parley, but wants a definite and sediate apology. Otherwise we may declare war.

But why delay the declaration of war? Turkey is an ally of Germany, our enemy, and is helping her in every possible way. We are at war with her, de facto, as well as at war, de facto, with Bulgaria. And Americans would be in no greater danger in Turkey after a declaration of war than they are now.

The sooner we stop trying to play the role of the ostrich, take our heads out of the sand and look at the facts in the easten situation, the better for our national espect; and the better, too, for our sope of victory.

It is said that even the glummest of our liers go into transports on reaching the mbarkation docks.

WE DON'T NEED THEM YET

LL sorts of talk is coming from Wash-A ington in explanation of the reason the draft age limits at both

One is that if we should authorize the President to call men between the ages of lighteen and forty-five Germany would think that our resources were exhausted. This, of course, is preposterous. Germany knows to a man what our possible milltery resources are.

Another reason offered is that the Adnistration is afraid of the effect on the ctions if the age limit were extended at the present time. Politicians are noriously timid-there are a lot of them in igh office in Washington-but no voters are going to oppose any man for the reaon that he advocates making the nation ready to utilize its full man-power on the ghortest possible notice.

The real reason will doubtless be found in the limitation of the resources of the nation in shipping for transporting troops and in its ability to train the men already available. It is announced that we shall tve 1,450,000 men in France on Septemor 1 and that there will be 2,000,000 additional soldiers in this country receiving training and awaiting shipment. There be time enough before the 2,000,000 can be sent across to arrange to raise another million or two in the autumn or early winter.

There is no occasion for undue excitement over the debate in the Senate. We ion't need the extra men yet. Long before we can handle them they can be

Mrs. Wilson is fond of kids, as well as ilds, as is shown by her journey to Philadelphia to give a flag to the Girl Scouts.

PROTECT THE TEACHERS

PPORTIONMENT of higher pay to the Philadelphia school-teachers would not be an act of simple justice, but it ould enhance as well the educational as of the city. The plea for inwased wages which has just been made meeting of school principals reveals prevalent scale of remuneration which wholly at odds with the economic struc-

intary teachers begin service at week. High school teachers startat \$13 may reach \$38 at the end of ten At any time these would be modres for invaluable public servants, with the purchasing power of money d to its present low basis the in

by is strikingly manifest. er, it is incumbent upon the city rotect itself as well as this class of Underpaid teachers will natuk other and better positions. The of the educational staffs dis-

cannot be overlooked. otion to prevent essential up-the public welfare from being a parity with unskilled workMORE PEACE POISON GAS

Germany's Feelers Must Be Met by Redoubling the Force of the Attack in the Field THE significance of the Reichstag speeches of Doctor von Kuehlmann,

the German foreign secretary, and of

Chancellor von Hertling lies in their

Georg Bernhard, one of the most enthusiastic Pan-Germanists, said last week in the Vossische Zeitung that "this war cannot be ended by any military, but only by political action."

Von Kuehlmann, this week, talks about political action, that is, about negotiations between the warring nations looking to an agreement on terms of peace. He asks for a peace offer which will 'satisfy Germany's vital needs.' These needs, says he, are "for the German people and our allies a free, strong, independent existence within the boundaries drawn for us by history, * * * oversea possessions corresponding to our greatness and wealth; the freedom of the sea, carrying trade to all parts of the

With his tongue in his cheek, he disclaims the idea of world domination and says that "the nation which tried it would bleed to death in useless battle."

Germany has tried for world domination. All the evidence proves it. She has discovered that she cannot succeed, and that her attempts have lined up against her the great nations, including America, with her boundless resources. She sees her impending doom and is making a desperate effort to avert it and to win by negotiation what she has failed to secure by force.

But the Entente Allies, conscious of their growing strength, re-enforced by millions of American soldiers, will not be diverted from their purposes to destroy the power of German militarism again to upset the world. The last thing they will consent to is a negotiated peace based on compromises and concessions to an outlaw nation.

It is true, as Von Kuchlmann says, that the preliminary conditions to peace negotiations must be "certain degrees of mutual confidence in each other's honesty and chivalry." Germany's actions, from the violation of Belgium to the disregard of the Brest-Litovsk treaty before the ink on the signatures was dry, have made it impossible for the world to have any faith either in her chivalry or in her honesty. Consequently, the world cannot negotiate with her.

The peace which is to end the war is not to be made by any chancelleries, but by the democracies of the Entente Allies in the field. The Americans in France and those preparing to go there know what they are fighting for. They are the real representatives of American sentiment, and they will not consent to any compromise which will make their sacrifices vain. Neither will the democracies of Great Britain and France.

Some few pacifists may be deceived by the statements coming out of Germany. Those statements are made for the purpose of enlisting such forces on the side of a German peace. The demand that for the desire of the War Department not | Germany be allowed to have her place in the sun and to develop in the way which pleases her will appeal only to those who do not know what place Germany has been seeking, and to those who have forgotten that the war was started in order that that place might be seized by force regardless of the rights of the other nations, small as well as large.

> Eight or ten months ago Germany might have hoped to get a sympathetic hearing in America for such appeals as she is making. But it is too late now. The people themselves decided, long ahead of the Administration in Washington, that there was no hope that a peace worth a day's purchase could be made until the Germans had been convinced by the demonstration of superior force that they were not the chosen of God to rule the earth. The Administration has slowly come around to the same view. The President himself has admitted that he is disillusioned and his associates are following his lead.

Germany is defeated today, but she is like a boxer who feels himself weakening and wants to call "time" that he may have a chance to get his breath, in the hope that the fight may be decided a draw before he is knocked out.

But America is determined to continue the fight until the knockout blow is delivered and all pretensions to a championship are abandoned by the man on his back. The time for negotiation has passed. The time for action with increas-

ing vigor is here.

Powderless the Fourth ought to be, but powerless it assuredly won't be as our scores of new cargo ships and transports proudly take the water.

RUE WILSON

TOUIS PHILIPPE was the last native French King who saw the future Rue Wilson, then and up to now called the Rue Royale.

Turned out in the uprising of 1848, which reverberated even as far as Berlin, he must have thought it unlikely that a name so reminiscent of the old regime could endure for long in a republican capital. But four years later Paris returned to false gods, set up "Napoleon the Little" on his imperial throne; and seemed quite content to let the nomenclature of the

Rue Royale flatter a parvenu monarch. The Third Republic, wary of drastic novelties after its experience with the Commune, made at first cautious progress along the paths of liberalism. By the time the tenure of the new Government was securely established a certain flavor of historical sentiment had become attached to the broad and handsome thoroughfare. Royalty was gone and the Rue Royale.

ditions of the piquant, ironic sort in which the Parisian mind delights. It occupied the same status as that ancient gilded crown over the gateway of the Palais de

Justice. But autocracy today has either friends or foes. There is no middle ground. The Rue Royale is not only an anachronism, but it is wholly unreflective of the new French spirit which makes not even an ironic compromise with tyranny, but is

revelation of the state of mind of the against it as an undaunted patriotic unit. And when it comes to historical significance. Rue Wilson will assuredly be replete with it. Linking as it does the Boulevard of the Italians, whose new blows for liberty ring through the world, with the Place of Concord, it strikingly reflects not only the glory of the present but the hope of the future.

The answer to Germany's last peace feeler will be said on July 4 at Mount Vernon, where President Wilson will make the Independence Day address. We hope Von Kuchimann has his notebook ready.

WHAT OUR SECTOR MEANS

PSYCHOLOGY as well as strategy seems to be playing a very definite role in the alignment of the Allied forces on the sattlefront. It is now well known that the eal American sector lies at the extreme southeast end of the line, part of which is on German soil. France takes the center. thus barring the way to Paris. England protects the left flank and the Channel

The distribution plainly bespeaks the prime motives animating the three fighting nationalities. Largely viewed their aims are, of course, identical, but the actual facts of the moment inspire espousal of different causes for immediate action. Both Britain and France are just now playing the parts of home defenders. In a certain sense America is not. Our task is not to protect Washington but to crush Berlin.

In other words, the offensive spirit is distinctly the American spirit. The course of the war has made it so. Therefore must the assignment of the American army to positions in Alsace be particularly con-

gental to the temperament of our troops. Purely from the military standpoint the plan is equally stimulating. Although the French invasion of Alsace in the first fortnight of the war has been severely criticized, the scheme might well have proved an excellent one had not Germany upset all same calculations by the violation of Belgium. French armies which had passed through Mulhausen and were on the way to Colmar had to be recalled to defend the unprotected northeast frontier.

But today it is in the north and center that France and England stand on guard. Some of our troops brigaded there are assisting at a critical juncture. When they are no longer needed, however, the chance to put into effect the American idea will assuredly be embraced.

The fact that we are waging war against a nation which never officially responded to our declaration of hostilities is a cogent illustration of the purposes of the United States. Twranny did not seek to have us as its foe. We chose our own mission. An invasion of Alsace by our army would make that plainer to Germany than any other step we might take.

Kerensky will make A Hint twice as great a hit for Alex over here if he will only learn to say 'Artaboy" before he arrives. He could practice on board ship.

Undoubtedly Von Why Kuchimann Kuchimann's admis-Is Worried cannot win by military means was due to his apprehensions of Gara-

bed, who is to liberate his free energy in

FIDDLESTICKS

Boston on Saturday.

TT OUGHT not to be hard to remember the nine sectors in France where American troops are fighting:

Altkirch Montdidier. Etampes. Reuilly. laulgonne. Chateau Thierry. Apremont. Nancy.

St. Mihiel.

Gott Forgotten Von Kuehlmann, in his Reichstag speech

Told who and why and which and what But did not say how he will teach A lesson to that slacker, Gott.

Has Gott been exiled to the Swiss. Or sent to work with Krupp at Essen? Von Kuehlmann, won't you tell us this, Is Gott verboten, or vergessen?

The Blue-Eved Tankers

A number of brown-eyed gentlemen have insinuated that we are wrong in saying that only blue-eyed men are ac cepted for the tank corps. We quote from "Treat 'Em Rough," the newly established magazine of the tankers at Camp Colt:

Height matters little; he may be anywher from five to six feet tall, but his eyes should ne gray-blue. If they have a steely or glassy 'smile with his eyes" when you talk dange

Von Kuehlmann says Russia started the war. We can't help wondering whether he has read Lichnowsky's memorandum.

Kuchimann also says that we must have confidence in Germany's honesty and chivalry. But as the German military clique has been neither honest nor chivalrous toward its own people, how can we expect it to be so toward us?

In one respect, however, Kuehlmann's speech was honest and plain. It was the first frank confession from Berlin that Germany has lost the war. When Ger many admits that she cannot win by military means she has admitted more than she ever did before.

When Germany withdraws from France and Belgium we shall be in a position to talk with her.

Why did Garabed choose Boston for his demonstration of "free energy"? Does he think it is the dub of the universe?

THE READER'S VIEWPOINT

Rights of Small Nations

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-Your novel suggestive article by Arnold Bennett on what he calls a world League of Nations is another proof that we the world-are going through the same mental processes that we—the States of America-did in 1776-87. Of course the great contention of the article is, as it was at that earlier period, how to make differentsized bodies have an equal vote, since the smaller ones are afraid of the power of the

This raises the great principle of the rights and safety of the minority. And it is a very great principle, which we owe to the small of America, Delaware leading and John Dickinson leading Delaware. majority can be a tyrant sometimes, as wit-ness the hideous example of a Prussian majority in Germany. A majority in the United States would be in the northeastern quarter, probably, but the senatorial representation equalizes that majority by distributing it over the whole land, somewhat as the Fed-eral Reserve act distributes the financial majority. It is an expression of distrust of the majority and safety of the minority, the very principle just voiced by Mr. Bennett, and undoubtedly to become the greatest difficulty in the creation of a league, or, as I prefer to call it, a United Nations.

The academic secretary of the "League to Enforce Peace." Mr. Scott, has already told us how that was the rock that split the Hague conference of 1907, when, as he says, a poor little Central American nation was refused equality—and so was responsible for the great war! The fathers of 1787 were also inclined to refuse little Delaware's equality, but as there are always more small States, as well as individuals, than larger ones they, with more wisdom than the academic conference of 1997, yielded to the prin ciple that the smallest must always be the standard in matters of justice and safety—all must take care of the smallest, because the largest can take care of themselves.

So Mr. Bennett takes too superficial a view

when he shows only special concern for France: he must move up to a principle that will take care of every smaller nation. A United Nations must take, as its first principle, the protection and safety of all smaller nations, even to the smallest, by providing for their self-protection. The United States did that by equality in the upper house, al-lowing the majority of population to control in the lower house, thus making an instrument to register the will of both majority and minority, but giving the minority power of self-protection. The United Nations will go far before they find a better instrument; and I predict that they will be compelled to accept it by the logic of events, for, with the example of this American instrument of justice to all with self-protection of the minor ity on the one hand, and the German instru nent with its majority control and devil take the hindmost, I am certain the world will not stand for the latter for one minute. The great nations must submit themselves to a constitution that prevents them from injuring the small ones. So Mr. Bennett has only caught a mild glimpse of the right road—no the full view. One could wish that the word "league" could be replaced by a better one, say "federation." For those who use it have in mind too much of the contract idea, which underlies the English conceptions.

Let it not be forgotten, therefore, that only the magnanimity of the great nations only the magnanimity of the great nations will make a United Nations possible, as that of the great States made possible tates. BURTON ALVA KONKLE. Swarthmore, June 22.

Giving the Colonel His Due

EXCEPT in those few thick-and-thin newspapers which have sworn by Colonel Roosevelt and accepted his every word as their political inspiration, it has become the fashion lately to ignore the flery prophet of Sagamore Hill in the public prints. In fact, with the exception noted, there has been a strange silence-almost thunders of it-concerning his Kansas City Star editorial fulminations against the way in which the war is being run. This is a new experience in the career of the Colonel. So that when an editorial utterance like the following from the New York Tribune raises its voice without previous warning it seems worth reprinting. sion that Germany so here it is, to be taken for what the reader himself thinks it worth:

> The Impatience of Theodore Roosevell There is a certain disposition to criticize Theodore Roosevelt for what is termed ultra views regarding the war. It is not all captious criticism. Some of it is thoughtful and not unfriendly, with idea that he has taken an extreme posi-tion, that he has been impatient and fault-finding. Much of the picture is true. He has been impatient. He has taker may be called an ultra pothat he has found fault. be called an ultra position. It is true

But we should like to point out one very distinct fact. Theodore Roosevelt from the first day we entered the war has stood unreservedly and wholeheartedly for throw ing the complete strength of the nation into the war. For that matter, he held this position, preached this doctrine, long before we entered the war. He preached the draft he preached preparation, he preached the sending of the largest possible army to France-from the beginning Now the fact we wish to point out is that the country is not growing away from Theodore Roosevelt's position. It is growing toward it. It has been actually moving toward it of late very rapidly. This is true not merely of the great mass of the people, but of their representative at Washington, and of a greater number of newspapers that were lukewarm, and perand of the President himself. Practically the whole nation now is unreservedly for throwing the whole strength of the nation to the side of the Allies.

This was not true a year ago today, ithough we had then been officially at ar with Germany for more than two months. It was not true a full six months We had almost said that it was no true in the fullest sense, three months ago. Today the whole nation stands where Theodore Roosevelt stood one year ago, and two years ago, and three years ago-in point of fact, ever since the day when by the sinking of the Lusitania Germany seclared itself an outlaw and the enemy of

do not mean to suggest that this overwhelming national sentiment now is the result of Theodore Roosevelt's impassione propaganda. We do not mean to say tha he was its sole leader. But we do wish to say that he was very distinctly a leader a leader in the highest and best senseman who saw, far ahead of many others, what ought to be and what must be, and then threw his whole heart and soul into bringing a nation, and many reluctant minds, to his point of view.

It would be absurd to suggest that all of the reluctant-minded have come to

odore Roosevelt's position because of ha arguments or because of sympathy with him or his views. But it is not beyond the bounds of probability that many have come to unqualified adherence, unlimited adhesion, to the Allied cause because of his great weight with the people and be-cause of the fact, as it daily became clearer, that the whole nation was coming to see this war with the same eyes, the same head and the same heart as Theo-

dore Roosevelt.

We repeat: He may have been impa We repeat: He may have been impatient; he may have found fault. But we think that most Americans of whatever party color, if they now have any regrets whatever, have these because we could not earlier have come nearer to the ideal set up a year, or two years, or three year ago by Theodore Roosevelt. If this is not one of the highest standards of leadership we do not understand the meaning of the term.

No wonder the plight of Austria-Hungar ritical. It has enough critics right with ta housefaries.

TRAVELS IN PHILADELPHIA

By Christopher Morley

THE INDIAN POLE LIVERY STREET has a soul of its own E Somewhere in its course it will betray its secret ideals and preferences. I like to imagine that the soul of Callowhill street has something to do with beer. Like a battered citizen who has fallen upon doleful days, Callowbill street solaces itself with the

Between Tenth and Fourth streets Callow hill numbers at least a dozen pubs, not to enumerate a score of "cider saloons." A soft breath of hops seems to haunt the air, and the trucks unloading kegs into cellars give promise of quenchers to come. Generally one may meet along those pavements certain rusty brothers who have obviously submitted great horses, as Homer Rodeheaver's anthem

CALLOWHILL STREET, like so much of Philadelphia's old and gentle beauty, is in a downward pang, at any rate so far as the picturesque is concerned. It is curious to see those comely old dwellings, with their fluted dormer windows, their marble facings and dusty fanlights, standing in faded dig-nity and wistfulness among factories, brew-eries and railroad spurs. Down their narrow side alleys one may catch a glimpse o greenery (generally the allanthus, that slum-mish tree that haunts city back yards and seems to have such an affinity for red brick) If one has a taste for poking and exploring where hardly a stone or a window changed for a hundred years. One does no need to travel abroad to find red walls with all the mellow stain that one associates Tudor manors. There is an old wagon yard north side of Callowhill near Fifth where an artist might trance himself with the plain lines of old houses, the clear sunlight falling athwart the flattened archway and the decrepit vehicles with their weary

T IS a perpetual delight to wander in such byways, speculating on the beauty of hose rows of houses in days gone by. What Orianna! Even the pawnbrokers are roman There is a three-ball establishment on Ninth street where the uncle keeps a great rookery of pigeons in his back yard. They coo seductively to embarrassed wanderers, can hardly keep my watch in my pocke when I hear their soft suggestions. What ity of sober dignity and clean comfort Phila have been in the fortiescame to the northeast corner of Fourth an Arch on their honeymoon, in 1845. cheeks are grown so preposterously re wrote Lowell, "that I look as if I had rub hem against all the brick walls in the city."

AS I turned off Callowhill street, at the oblique junction of York avenue, leaving behind the castellated turrets of a huge brewery, I came upon an interesting sight Wood street cuts York avenue and Fourth street there stands a tall white flagpole, surmounted by an enormous weather-vane representing an Indian with bow and quiver, holding one arm outstretched. At its foot stands an iron drinking fountain of the S. P. C. A. dated 1868; and on the other side another water basis. another water basin (now dry) with a white marble slab behind it. I thought that this might offer some inscription, but it is pasted over with a dodger commending "The colest theatre in town The Indian figure by tobacconist to inquire. bacconists genial people to supply informa-tion.) He referred me to Mr. William Ren-ner, the maker of flags and awnings round the corner at 403 Vine street, and from Mr. Renner I learned many things of interest.

CTARTLING PLEASURES accrue to the wanderer who starts upon his rambles in total ignorance of what he is going to find. Let me frankly confess that I know nothing of the history and topography of Philadel-phia; I am learning it as I go. Therefore when I discover things they give me the vivid delight of a totally fresh experience. The Indian Pole, as it is called, may be an old story to many citizens; to me it was entirely new.

years ago to commemorate the last Indian "powwow" held in Philadelphia and also that It is supposed to have been a starting place for the New York stage coaches. However that may be, at any rate the original pole was replaced or repaired in 1835, and at that time a sheet of lead (now kept by the Historical Society) was placed at the top of the pole bearing the names of those who had

work was done at the expense of the "United States" Fire Engine Company, that being the day of the old volunteer fire departments. APPARENTLY the Indian Pole became a kind of rallying point for rival fire engine companies, and there was much jealous competition, when steam fire apparatus was introduced, to see which company could first project a stream of water over the top of the staff. This rivalry was often accompa-nied by serious brawls, for Mr. Renner tells me that when the Indian figure was repaired let holes. This neighborhood has been the scene of some dangerous fighting, for St. Augustine's Church, which was destroyed in the riots of 1844, stands only a few yards away down Fourth street.

been instrumental in the restoration.

RUSSIA

N 1894 the pole again became dangerous. not as a brawling point, but on account of age. It was removed by the city, but at the astance of Mr. Howard B. French, of Samuel H. French & Company, the paint manufacturers on Callowhill street, the Indian figure and the ball on which it revolved were kept and a new pole was erected by Mr. French and four other merchants of the neighborhood, T. Morris Perot. Edward H. Ogden, John C. Croxton and William Ren-ner (the father of the present Mr. Renner). That pole, which is still standing is eightyfive feet from ground to truck. The Indian figure is filme and one-half feet high; it stretches nine feet from the rear end of the bow to the outstretched hand. The copper ball beneath it is sixteen inches in diameter Mr. Renner says the figure is of wood, sev eral inches thick, and sheathed in iron. though many church steeples in the neigh borhood have been struck by lightning the Indian has been unscathed. On holidays Mr Renner runs up a large flag on the pole, twenty-one by thirty-six feet.

WHEN I remarked that this was a pretty big flag I touched Mr. Renner in a tender spot. Probably there is no man who knows more about big flags than he, for he told me that in 1911 he had made in his workroom on Vine street a Stars and Striper which is supposed to be the largest flag ever made. It measured seventy-five by 150 feet. It was flown in Chestnut Hill Park that summer and the next year was hung in a park in Bridgeport, Conn. It was hung on a wire cable between two masts, each 125 feet high and 780 feet apart. Mr. Renner was to have taken it to Panama to be exhibited there when the canal was opened, but unfortu-nately it was damaged in a fire in Bridgeport. What has become of it since he does not know. The flag was made of standard wool bunting and weighed half a ton. It was sold for \$2500.

WE ARE not thought to be very sentimental about our flag, but Mr. Renner tells me that a few years ago, when he was hoisting a very large flag at Chestnut Hill Park, he had an amusing experience which-sounds more Parisian than Philadelphian, He had been sitting in a "bosun's chair" at the top of the staff while the flag was pulled up and his face was black with soot fro up and his race was black with soot from the smoke of the nearby scenic railway. De-scending from the pole he was leaning against a pavilion looking up at the flag, when an old lady who had been watching rushed up, threw her arms round his neck and embraced him. Mr. Renner still blushes modestly when he recalls the order. modestly when he recalls the ordeal.

TT IS a pleasant thing for any community to have some relic or trophy of its own that fosters local pride. Those who live in the neighborhood of Fourth and Callowhill streets are proud of the Indian Pole, which the city once consigned to the dump heap but which they rescued and have cherished as an interesting landmark. And there are other matters thereshout to large languages

tion: The bright blue laboratory of a certain dandruff nostrum; inns named "The Tiger" and "The Sorrel Horse," and a very curious flatiron-shaped house that stands just behind the flagstaff.

I THOUGHT the Indian Pole was quite an adventure for one morning, but at Fifth and Arch I met another. Passing the grave of Ben and Deborah Franklin I noticed that it was being swept. "Do you do that every day?" I asked the

"Every day," he said. "I like to keep it

I think that Deborah, who was a good housewife, would be glad to know that her plain Quakerish tombstone is dusted every day. The good man who does it is Jacob Schweiger and he lives at 221 Noble street.

WHO CARES?

THE sentries at the Castle Gate. We hold the outer wall That echoes to the roar of hate

And savage bugle-call-

Of those that seek to enter in with steel and eager flame. To leave you with but eyes to weep the day the Germans came.

Though we may catch from out the Keep A whining voice of fear, Of one who whispers "Rest and sleep,

And lay aside the spear,"
We pay no heed to such as he, as soft as we are hard: We take our word from men alone-the men that rule the guard.

We hear behind us now and then The voices of the grooms, And bickerings of serving-men Come faintly from the rooms:

But let them squabble as they please, we will not turn aside. But-curse to think it was for them that fighting men have died.

Whatever they may say or try. We shall not pay them heed; And though they wail and talk and lie, We hold our simple Creed-

No matter what the cravens say, however loud the din. Our Watch is on the Castle Gate and none shall enter in.

-Klaxon in Blackwood's Magazine.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Where is Complexne?
Who is now president of Haverford College?
What is a narrow-sauze railway?
Who is usually considered President Wilson's confidential adviser in war matters?

5. Nume the author of "The Tulisman."
6. Who was "Joan of Arc"?
7. What is the national hymn of Belgium?
8. Who was the fourth President of the United States?

2. What is meant by "academic" as used in a 10. What is the origin of the pound (f) sign in English currency?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz e Dual Monarchy: A name applied to Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Aust Kaiser being also King of Hungary. Raiser being also King of Hungary.

2. The phrase. "a acran of paper." relating to the German violation of the treaty with litelatium. was uttered by the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Theobaid von Bethmann-Holiwes, who states that the words as he used them in a conversation with Sir William Edward Gozchen, the British Ambassador to Berlin, have been misconstrued.

S. Hamilear Barca: A Carthesinian general.

4. Sc. D.: An An academic degree, now usually . The colors of Harvard University: Crimson. My anyings are my own; my actions are my ministers; "serribed to Charles II of Eng-land (1635-85) in reply to Lard Rochester's verse; "Here lies our sovereign lord, the king." etc.

7. Responsible ministry: One in which the Cob-inet is continued in office only so long as it can command a majority in the Parlie-S. Nervesa: An important railroad city in Italy between Montello Plateau and the Plave River.

9. "The New England sawmill unit" An ag-erogation of New England college electronic why a profiled for civilian forester work with the British forces, in the same of the banded and the members have enlisted in the United States covvice.